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Agricultural.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE HAY CROP.

Some interesting statistics on this point have been collected by Dr. Peter Collier, whom our readers will remember in connection with his work while chemist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which are summed up by him as follows:

I have taken for comparison, with the hay crop, the total acreage and value of our cereal crops, since their cost of production more nearly corresponds to the average cost of production of hay than to the potato, tobacco, and cotton crops.

The first interesting fact which arrests our attention is that the average acreage value of the hay crop for the entire period of twenty-four years has exceeded the average acreage value of the cereal crop nearly eleven per cent, the hay crop averaging \$14.62 and the cereal crop \$13.62.

Moreover, during the last half of this period the hay crop has relatively increased in value, having averaged for the past 12 years nearly 12½ per cent higher in average acreage value than the cereal crops, the exact values for the last 12 years being \$10.35 for the average acreage value of the cereals; and \$11.69 for the hay crop. During the first period of 12 years the average prices were for the cereals \$16.25, and for the hay \$17.61. During the past twenty years there have been but three years—1877, 1879 and 1882—when the average acreage value of the hay crop did not exceed the average value of the cereal crop, and during these three years the cereals upon an average only exceeded the hay crop in acreage value less than two per cent.

The second interesting fact which this table discovers is, that while during the past 24 years there has been an enormous increase in the total acreage of both the cereal and the hay crop there has been a relative falling off in the average in hay. During the entire period the acreage in hay averaged 28 per cent of that in cereals; but during the first period of 12 years it averaged 31 and 7½ per cent, while during the past 12 years it has averaged only 24 and 3½ per cent. It is, however, gratifying to observe that of late years, since 1880, there has been a relative increase in the acreage of the hay crop as compared with that of the cereals, although it falls far short of what it should be, or of what it was during the first six years of the period comprised in the tables given.

The third interesting fact which the table discloses is, that although the relative acreage of hay has fallen off during the last period of 12 years, its average relative value has been so enhanced during the same period that it has almost maintained its percentage of total value as compared with the total value of the cereal crop. During the period of 24 years the total value of the hay crop has been 31 per cent of the total value of the cereal crop. During the first 12 years of this period it was 34 and 7½ per cent and during the last half of the period it was 27 and 2½ per cent of the total value of the cereal crops. It will be seen that during the first quarter of the period the value of the hay crop was 34 per cent of that of the cereals, and during the last quarter it was 30 and 2½ per cent of the total value of the cereal crop.

The Canadian oat meal mills went into a combine some time ago to limit production, but the combine did not work well and now it has been disbanded. There are about 60 oatmeal mills in the Province, or 50 more than necessary to supply all its requirements. Now that the combine has broken up, and each one is pushing for itself, the American millers are looking for a flood of cheap meal in their home markets. The Canadian millers are said to have reduced the price \$1.50 per barrel, which will enable them to pay the duty and yet sell considerably below present prices in the United States. Prices on this side of the line were expected to decline considerably as soon as the new crop of oats is ready for grinding, as it is known to be a large one.

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THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF MICHIGAN.

Experiments with Wheat.

BULLETIN NO. 38—FARM DEPARTMENT.

The wheats were sown in field No. 9. The soil is a heavy clay loam, fairly well drained and protected on the east by a belt of timber. The field was an oat stubble which was plowed the middle of August and thoroughly prepared for the wheat. Preceding the oats were two crops of corn. The field had received a heavy dressing of barnyard manure prior to the planting of the second crop of corn.

The conditions for all the varieties were as nearly alike as possible. The Clawson may have had a slight advantage in being sown in a plot that sloped a trifle to the north and so was slightly protected from the severe northwest winds.

The plots were sown from east to west, beginning at the south side of the field with the Phelps wheat.

The accompanying diagram shows the area of each plot, the position of the different varieties, the amount of seed and date of sowing.

Phelps, 1 acre, sown September 21, 1¼ bushels seed.	A.
Surprise, 1 acre, sown September 21, 1¼ bushels seed.	B.
Dielh Mediterranean, 4 acres, sown September 21, 1½ bushels seed.	C.
Rodgers' Amber, 4 acres, sown September 22, 6 bushels seed.	D.
Martin's Amber, 5 acres, sown September 23, 6 bushels seed.	E.
Champion Amber, 5 acres, sown September 23, 7 bushels seed.	F.
Clawson, 1 acre, sown September 24, 2 bushels seed.	G No. 5.
Clawson, 1 acre, sown September 24, 2½ bushels seed.	G No. 2.
Clawson, 1 acre, sown September 24, 1¾ bushels seed.	G No. 1.

[The notes made from observations from seed time to harvest are omitted for lack of space.—Ed.]

The Clawson, Phelps and Surprise were cut July 17. Dielh, Mediterranean and Rogers' Amber July 18. Martin's Amber and Champion Amber July 19. There were many short heads and much short straw. The growth of the wheat was most severely injured by the winter.

The wheats were threshed July 31 and August 1, giving the following yields:

	Bu. Wheat
Clawson, 1 acre, 2 bu. seed.....	27
Clawson, 1 acre, 1½ bu. seed.....	24½
Clawson, 1 acre, 1¼ bu. seed.....	23
Champion Amber, 5 acres.....	104½
Martin's Amber, 4 acres.....	79
Rodgers' Amber, 4 acres.....	80
Dielh Mediterranean, 4 acres.....	80
Surprise, 1 acre.....	15½
Phelps, 1 acre.....	17
 Mixed Wheat.....	
22 acres, total.....	462
Average per acre.....	21
AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.	1½
Bushels	
Clawson, 2 bu. seed.....	27
Clawson, 1½ bu. seed.....	24½
Clawson, 1¼ bu. seed.....	23
Champion Amber, 5 acres.....	9-10
Martin's Amber, with salt.....	19
Martin's Amber, without salt.....	20½
Rodgers' Amber, 4 acres.....	20½
Dielh Mediterranean.....	20
Surprise.....	15½
Phelps.....	17
 Bu. Wheat.....	
22 acres, total.....	462
Average per acre.....	21
AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.	1½
Bushels	
Clawson, 2 bu. seed.....	27
Clawson, 1½ bu. seed.....	24½
Clawson, 1¼ bu. seed.....	23
Champion Amber, 5 acres.....	9-10
Martin's Amber, with salt.....	19
Martin's Amber, without salt.....	20½
Rodgers' Amber, 4 acres.....	20½
Dielh Mediterranean.....	20
Surprise.....	15½
Phelps.....	17

The quality of the Clawson wheat is fair compared with previous years, and good compared with the other varieties grown this season. All the varieties were slightly affected by rust.

The grain of the Champion Amber, Rodgers' Amber, Phelps and Surprise is not plump.

Martin's Amber and Dielh Mediterranean are somewhat shrunken, but of fair quality.

Salt was applied to two acres of Martin's Amber, April 27th, at the rate of 150 lbs. per acre. There was no perceptible difference between the one with salt and the one without, either in growth or date of ripening, but in the yield there was a difference of three bushels, or 1½ bushels per acre, in favor of the plot where no salt was used.

In sowing different amounts of seed, the smallest amount of seed, 1¼ bushels per acre, gives the largest yield, and the greatest amount of seed, 2 bushels per acre, the next largest; while the one between, 1½ bushels seed per acre, gives the least yield. I still incline to the opinion previously expressed, that ordinarily 1½ bushels seed will give the best returns.

It will be seen that the Champion Amber, which has for some years been one of our best yielding varieties, falls below the Clawson, while maintaining its place with all the other varieties.

This old, well known variety, the Clawson, seems to retain, in good degree, those qualities which have made it popular for a longer term of years than most of our varieties.

The Ambers seem to have been more injured by the peculiar season and the yields are less in comparison than in former years.

The Dielh Mediterranean is of fair quality and yield for the season and warrants further trial. We have reports from parties who purchased seed of this variety of us a year ago of a yield of 38 bu per acre.

The price of city property is largely governed by the enterprise, or lack of enterprise of its business men, so is the price of farm property largely in our hands. Let us not complain of the seasons then until we have exhausted all the resources at our command. And we should not expect any radical change in results from one trial of the above plan, but continuation in this course will entitle us to a large average yield of grain, and leave us with an improved variety which will in the long run prove to our satisfaction the old adage, "As ye sow so shall ye reap."

SALT IN AGRICULTURE.

It will be remembered that I have referred in this correspondence to an experiment with sowing salt on a field of oats, on the farm of E. B. Welch, of Paw Paw, and had promised readers of the FARMER to report the outcome after threshing. To give a connected story of this experiment, I shall recapitulate somewhat, so that all the facts bearing on the case shall come before the readers. The field in question, by one fatality after another, had failed in its stand of clover for ten years past and was verging toward barrenness. Last year the owner plowed the ground with the intention of sowing to clover alone, but finally sowed less than a bushel of oats with the seed. SAMUEL JOHNSON, Agricultural College, August 23, 1888.

For the Michigan Farmer.  
SEED WHEAT.

As so much depends on the seed in growing a good crop of wheat, and as this is the time of year that the farmers of Michigan will prepare their seed for sowing, we venture to give a few thoughts and experiences to the public, hoping to get some in return on the same subject. No farmer should attempt to raise his own seed, unless he will set apart an acre or more or even two acres of land, to grow his own seed, and to improve its power of production. Almost any good variety of grain will "run out," as it is called, or retrograde, if sown in the usual manner on the average farm; and almost any variety of grain may become more prolific if proper methods are observed in preparing the seed, provided climatic changes, or ravages of some destroyer, do not baffle our efforts. Yet there can be no question but that some varieties are best adapted to certain localities, and others have a stronger tendency to retrograde.

After settling on a variety adapted to your conditions, arrange your mill so as to screen out all small, light, or imperfect kernels. Almost any kind of mill will do this if you provide yourself from the nearest hardware store with such screens as suit the size of the grain. It should be so arranged as to pass over two screens at once. Through one in passing toward the tail-board, the other in passing forward to place of delivery under the mill, in order to save labor. This is provided for by means of a grass seed board which delivers the small grains from the first incline out to the side of the mill, and the other screens in the usual manner. This being done, you will find the foul seeds, if there be any (which ought not to be the case after a few years of careful farming), will be among the small grain, which can be used for flouring after subjecting it to a thorough cleaning. In this manner you will get from five bushels of marketable wheat about four bushels of seed wheat.

If you intend raising seed for custom, sow one bushel of this seed per acre on clean, well fitted, and fertile or rich soil. If your intention be to raise a good crop and still keep your own seed, sow about one and one-fourth bushels per acre, and save your seed from the best part of the field. And if you wish to improve the variety, sow in drills and run the cultivator between rows and remove all weeds, grass, or interfering stools of wheat with hoe or hand. This may be sown from six to twelve quarts per acre, using some standard phosphate to insure against insects, as well as to supply all the food the plant can use. In our opinion, after several years' experience, a phosphate application of 150 pounds per acre can be used to a great profit on all lands not otherwise warm and rich in plant food. While we believe in making all the coarse manure possible on the farm, applying the same thoroughly, yet as a means to this end we can use phosphate to a great advantage, as it not only increases the amount of straw and grain, but also increases the following crop of hay, and is the surest preventive of destruction by insect or severe rains or winter killing. The principal points then in keeping our seed up to standard of productiveness are to sow only the largest plump grains, giving them plenty of room, on well drained land containing abundance of plant food; and if possible to have the fence corner at the time of sowing, to mark the point where they left off, and across the field a piece of rail laid in the pickets, marked the dividing line on that side, and between these two points, on either side, were the two distinctive features of the crop, sown from the same seed, and on the same day.

Again, it will also be remembered that I gave my theory of the cause of continued growth on the one side, and why the other side was checked in its growth, and predicted that at harvest time, no difference would be found in favor of either. To repeat—there had been a day or two of hot wind a week or so before my visit to the field, that had shrivelled up the leaves on apple trees so that many of them fell off. Corn leaves turned yellow at the tips, in short there was a general slackening up in the growth of all plants for a few days. I said to Mr. Welch at the time, and to readers of the FARMER in my report, that the oats plants on the cool salted earth were in a condition from the mechanical effects of the salt, to withstand the hot wind unharmed, and they kept right on growing, while the unsalted part was held back until it could recover from the shock. All this came at an opportune period to show the effect of the wind. Its appearance a few days earlier or later might not have produced the same change in the looks of the field. A superficial observation at the time referred to would confirm a previously formed opinion favorable to the use of salt for the benefit of farm crops. A simple statement of what was to be seen, would provide a telling testimonial to dealers in "agricultural salts," and lead farmers to infer its value from its appearance at a given time in the growth of the crop. I would have imagined that the oats were thicker on the ground where the salt was sown, because there was more growth to cover the earth from sight; so that we are easily misled and often make up our conclusions from a partial investigation, to be disappointed in the end.

A visit to the field ten days afterward confirmed my prediction that the unsalted oats would overtake the salted part; the only difference now was in the degree of forwardness of the heads. Both sides were of the same height and density, and there was no

difference in the stand of young clover; that was good over the whole field alike. There was yet the unsettled fact that appearances might still be deceiving, and that the salt might give a favorable showing by weight or by measure which the eye could not determine. Mr. Welch decided to cut equal parts of each, keep separate and weigh and measure the product. The threshing is now done and the plans have all been carried out. A half acre of each was threshed by itself. The measure was exactly twelve bushels of each, and a half bushel leveled off by a straight edge weighed precisely 15 lbs. from both portions. This settles salt sowing in this community. It only confirms experiments heretofore made. Two carloads were once distributed in this vicinity and sown on different crops. Two men out of the large number who sowed salt at that time believed that it improved the growth of turnips, but their faith in its benefits is not strong enough to prolong its use every year in their turnip patches. The other experimenters saw no improvement in the several crops by its use, and could not be induced to sow it again. There is now no doubt that it will sown the soil, and keep it from blowing off in spring gales, and that it will keep plants cool, and prevent hot winds from scorching the foliage. If farmers want to sow it for that purpose, I believe it is decided success, but if evidence is needed to prove its value as a fertilizer for crops, this community cannot furnish it.

**The Horse.**

Dates of Trotting Meetings in Michigan for 1888.

Centerville..... Sept. 18 to 21  
Lansing..... Sept. 24 to 25

**HEAVY OR LIGHT HORSES ON THE FARM.**

The question of whether light or heavy horses are best suited to farm work, is one upon which farmers themselves seldom agree. Their opinions are influenced by the quality of the soil they cultivate, the crops they grow, and their proximity to markets. A farmer on a stiff clay and growing grain, necessitating a great deal of plowing, naturally selects a pretty heavy team to meet his requirements, just as one on a light soil, growing less grain and more grass, interested perhaps in live stock, selects a lighter team and finds it meets his wants better than the heavy one used by the other would. But let us look at this matter and see if each reasons correctly. On the heavy soil a team of 1,300 or 1,400 lbs. horses, would involve the outlay of say from \$450 to \$500, if good ones—grade Clydes, Sailes or Percherons—for such teams readily bring that price in large cities where they are needed. It is therefore a question whether three horses at \$150 each weighing from 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., would cost any more than the heavy team. When they came to heavy work, a three horse team, properly hitched, would do more work than the two horses. Then if the work was light, such as an ordinary team could do, there would be an extra horse which could be used in a variety of work, such as cultivating, going to market, etc. When there was only light work to do the heavy team would be in the position of a big engine from which but little power was wanted, while the expense would be nearly as great as usual. The heavy horses would also be useless on the road single, and very slow if a load was to be taken to market. As a rule, with a heavy team it would be necessary to keep a light horse if the farmer was doing any business which called for a certain amount of driving. The next question is, would two heavy horses consume as much as three light ones. We do not think they would, but they will come very near doing so. There may be some difference too in caring for three horses as compared with two, but many drivers would be as well satisfied to look after three 1,000 lb. horses as a team of 1,400 lb. ones. This is the way it looks to us. If correct, the farmer should sell his heavy teams for truck purposes, and rely upon lighter horses for his farm work. The heavy ones will also sell better than light ones, as they are better suited for certain kinds of work, while they can be raised nearly as cheaply. How does this agree with the experience of the readers of the FARMER?

**A GREAT RACE.**

One of the exciting events of the past week was the race for the Futurity Stakes over the Coney Island course on Monday last. The Futurity is a sweepstakes for two-year-olds, and was worth to the winner nearly \$50,000 this year. The field entered for this rich prize was a splendid one, including such horses as Galen, The Lions, Proctor Knott, Salvator, Auricoma and others. There were 14 starters, and the 40,000 people present were divided in their opinions as to the possible winner, nearly all having some admirers, but Proctor Knott's previous victories established him as the favorite with the knowing ones, with Auricoma second. The paces before the start sold as follows: Proctor Knott, \$70; Auricoma, \$35; Salvator, \$15; Eric, \$10, field \$45. It is estimated that nearly \$1,000,000 changed hands on the result, the betting being limited only by the amount of business the agencies could do. Men fought and pushed their way to the betting stands and flung their money down in heaps. There were large crowds present from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all the cities of the east, while New York poured out its crowds as never before.

The start was made after two attempts, and was a good one, the wide track affording a fair field to the 14 starters. Forest King was next the inner rail, Princess Bowling second, The Lions third, Auricoma fourth, Philander fifth, and then Eric, Senorita, Lady Pulsifer, Salvator, Tipstaff, Proctor Knott, Village Maid, Galen, and Limbo on the extreme outside. At the word "go" Forest King was the quickest off, with Tipstaff, Auricoma, Proctor Knott and Salvator close up and bunched, and the balance of the field, except Village Maid, who was last, close up with the leaders. The pace was hot from the start, and at the eighth Galen showed up in the front, leading Salvator about a length, Proctor Knott third and Senorita fourth. The whole field was well up with the leader, whose jockey was pushing him in dead earnest. The horses changed position with such quickness that it was difficult to keep track of them. All were going fast, but neither Proctor Knott nor Salvator were being forced. At the quarter-mile Galen had increased his advantage to two lengths, and Proctor Knott had exchanged places with Salvator. It was hard fighting here, as Galen was setting a terrific pace, so fast in fact, that spectators were prophesying that he would be badly beaten, as he could not stand it for the distance. Knott was still second and Salvator not more than a length behind, and running with less exertion apparently than the two leaders. Auricoma, under McLaughlin's skillful guidance, was at Salvator's heels, and then came Tipstaff, Philander, Lady Pulsifer and Princess Bowling, all close up and racing the fastest they knew how. Eric did not appear to relish hard going, and Senorita and Forest King were like the balance of the field, out of the race. That the pace was hot is shown by the time, which was 24 1-5 seconds for the first quarter, and that, too, on a slow track. Half a mile was covered in 45 1/2 seconds, and Galen only half length to the good. As they flashed past the half mile pole, the pace is telling in Galen, and he is not keeping his lead so well. Proctor Knott is doing some hard running too, but looks as if there was yet a

little in him if he is called on. His rider is watching Galen, but knows Salvator is also dangerous, and is at his flank. He wants Salvator to make his rush, and then he will also let Knott out to his limit. The prize will be a hard contest for the winner. The three leaders have the contest to themselves, for they are surely pulling away from the others. Now Galen is in trouble, and the rider of Salvator brings him forward with a rush, and before Knott's rider is aware, Salvator is even with the leader. The crowd yell, or rather roar, to express their feelings, and for a second it looks as if Salvator had the prize safe. Now Barnes, who is riding Knott, gives him the whip, and taking another warp on the reins pulls himself forward on the horse's neck, and the colt springs forward as if endowed with new life. Inch by inch he gains on the leader. They pass the five-eighths pole neck and neck, with Galen at their heels, and the two riders and their horses straining every nerve, and the favorite gaining until the goal is reached a neck only in advance of his antagonist, and Proctor Knott has won the first Futurity stakes, and nearly \$50,000 for his owners, the Messrs. Bryant. As the horses flew past the stand the colored jockey's face had a grin on it which looked like a flash of lightning on a dark night, and his friends among the stable boys and rubbers yelled themselves hoarse at his victory. E. J. Baldwin offered the owners \$30,000 for the Bryant, who got third place, Fred Folger, not placed, and Geneva S., who won. Four heats were trotted, William getting the second one and second money. The best time, 2:18 1/2, was made by him.

At the Hartford meeting, which opened on Tuesday, Ed Annan was the winner of the 2:17 pace against Charley Friel, Silver Thread and Dr. M. The fastest heat was 2:17 1/2, and was taken by Annan. The 2:20 trot had ten starters, among them Jack, the Michigan horse, who got third place, Fred Folger, not placed, and Geneva S., who won. Four heats were trotted, William getting the second one and second money. The best time, 2:18 1/2, was made by him.

The winner has started eight times this season and won five. He won the West Side stakes, at Nashville, beating seven, in 1:03 1/2; at 1:04 1/2, the Alexander, at Louisville, beating six, in 1:04 1/2; the Kenwood, at Chicago, beating Bootmaker, Monsoon, Heron, Caliente, etc., in 1:06 1/2; the Junior Champion, at Monmouth Park, beating the Favendale colt, Fresno and twelve others, in 1:14; and the Eureka stakes, at Saratoga, beating Seymour, Gipsy Queen, and others. He is entered as a three-year-old in a number of big events, among them the American Derby, and, barring accidents; it ought to take a great horse to beat him. He was two years old April 26th, was sired by Luke Blackburn, dam Talaposa by Great Tom (imported). Luke Blackburn was by imp. Bonnie Scotland. Proctor Knott was born at Belle Meade farm, near Nashville, Tenn., and bred by Gen. W. H. Jackson, who owns Luke Blackburn. Salvator is by Prince Charlie, and Galen by Faustus, a son of Enquirer. The entries for the Futurity Stakes are made three years before they are run. There were 752 nominations made, out of which came 14 starters.

**Feeding Colts.**

Prof. Sanborn, of the Missouri Agricultural College, in the following paragraphs gives some good suggestions as to the feeding of colts:

It may be assumed, in the absence of analyses of the entire horse, that it contains less fat than any other farm animal, and its growth is therefore the growth of muscle, as is that of no other domestic animal. Experience teaches us that fattening foods are misplaced when fed to a growing colt. All young animals that I have fed have shown experimentally the marked necessity of easily digestible foods. Let the colt, when he first comes to you, have selections of clover and the best fine hay, ground oats or ground peas, or barley meal, to which add a mere mite of oil meal and carrots. Skin milk may well be added, which will give a very nitrogenous diet.

The analysis of mare's milk shows a greater ratio of albuminoids to carbohydrates than does cow's milk, which is conclusive as to colt's diet when young. Don't "pinch" your colts. Feed liberally. The colt may be pushed forward as rapidly as the steer. This growth, if not that of fat, as it need not be, need not give a sprightly or effeminate colt, yet I would not press the point of early maturity as I would that of the steer, for the body may outstrip the acquisition of matured powers. If for sale, and moral issues out, the most money will come from quick growth and early sale. It may properly be noted that tests by Bousingault and Stewart show that a pound of oats is made with as little fodder as a pound of steer.

The second winter straw may be fed with clover and hay. The skin milk may be omitted, while a little corn meal may be added if grown in excess on the farm, but I must confess to the distaste for corn for growing colts. A French investigator, by elaborate test, found that oats were especially good horse food. By an electrical apparatus he found an excitatory principle in oats that he called a nervine, and that crushed oats were more active and not so enduring as are whole oats. Oats are, by practical men, understood to favor speed and endurance in the horse as other feeds do not.

About one per cent of the colt's live weight should be given in grain daily, and limit his feeds of hay to three meals a day otherwise a wise horse will eat more than he will digest.

**Horse Gossip.**

GOLD LEAF, by Sydney, the three-year-old California pacer, has reduced her record to 2:20 1/2.

PRINCE WILKES having beaten Belle Hamlin, Clingstone and Guy, is at present the champion of the track.

SENATOR STANFORD has refused an offer of \$25,000 for his great two-year-old filly Suno, by Electioneer, that made a record of 2:20 on August 11.

THE champion stallion race of the Pacific coast will be trotted to-day (September 8th). The expected starters are Stamboul, Guy Wilkes and Woodnut.

It takes a long purse to run a stable of horses. It is said that J. B. Haggard paid \$50,000 in forfeits this year, in addition to his enormous stable expenses.

A. L. MANN, driver of the pacer Jewett, was suspended and fined \$100 at Albany, N. Y., last week, for pulling his horse. He was working him for the pool-box.

It looks as if the wonderful young pacer

Bessemer, and the great young trotters Junemont and Jack, had been overworked. They are too young to be crowded so hard.

GEORGE WILKES and Blue Bull are again on even terms as producers of 2:30 horses. Each has 54. But the Wilkes blood seems to be getting ahead in the second generation.

A BAND of valuable horses owned by George D. Rainsford, of Cheyenne, Wyo., T. was struck by lightning recently. Eighteen animals, valued at \$20,000, were killed outright. Rainsford, who was in the vicinity, was also injured, but is recovering.

The bay thoroughbred horse Frogtown, foaled 1868, by imported Bonnie Scotland, dam Ada Cheatham, by Lexington, out of Cottage Girl, by imported Athberry, died on August 14 from an attack of colic. He was kept in Michigan for a time.

WOULD it not be a good idea for exhibitors of horses at the fairs this fall to have their description and pedigree printed on card and tacked over or near the entrance to their stalls? It would add much to the interest of the exhibit, enable visitors to glean all the information necessary about a horse without asking questions, and advertise it in a very judicious way. It always pays well to give such matters a little attention.

At the Hartford meeting, which opened on Tuesday, Ed Annan was the winner of the 2:17 pace against Charley Friel, Silver Thread and Dr. M. The fastest heat was 2:17 1/2, and was taken by Annan. The 2:20 trot had ten starters, among them Jack, the Michigan horse, who got third place, Fred Folger, not placed, and Geneva S., who won. Four heats were trotted, William getting the second one and second money. The best time, 2:18 1/2, was made by him.

At the Hartford meeting, which opened on

what advanced agriculturists throughout the country have to offer. Make the home farm as good as possible from one's own knowledge, and then compare it critically with the farms of others.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

**Fattening Hogs.**

A correspondent of the *Indiana Farmer* says:

As a rule farmers do not commence fattening hogs early enough in the season. They are allowed the run of the stubble fields and meadows as soon as harvest is over, but corn is not given them till it is well matured. I will briefly give the plan I am pursuing with my hogs this season, which I consider about right in the main.

My pigs were fed up to May 15, when they were turned on clover pasture. Upon this they thrive very nicely. I mowed my clover early, and by the 15th of July the second crop was headed out nicely and the hogs are now in that, and it is high enough to quote them. One of my neighbors remonstrated with me for thus slaughtering and wasting my second crop of clover when it could have been valuable for seed or hay for the cattle. I figured on it considerably, but came to the conclusion that the hogs would taste it most profitably and it would be better for the ground to hog it off. During the last week of July I had an acre of early sweet corn, too hard for roasting ears, which I have been feeding my swine once a day, and by the time this is exhausted I will have two acres of Stowell's evergreen to run upon till the main crop of corn will do to begin on. I find that green sweet corn is excellent hog feed and they relish it, devouring stalk and all, excepting blades. I don't think that I shall ever be without an acre or two of sweet corn planted as early as the season will permit, to start my hogs on.

As a usual thing pastures get very short about the first of August, and from that time till corn is ready to feed our hogs go back instead of gaining all the while as they should be doing. The farmer that has plenty of old corn left over might use it instead of growing a small crop of sweet corn to start his hogs, but ordinarily I think it is best to start a hog on green corn, and it is cheapest. Farmers don't begin feeding hogs so early as they should, as a rule. The fall months are the best part of the year to feed in. The corn is in the best condition. More pounds of meat to the bushel, with less labor, can be made in the fall better than at any other season. The farmer does not get the very best of pork who puts off feeding until corn matures and the feeders on all dry corn diet. Green feed should be provided as late in the season as possible. A late planting of Evergreen corn comes in and lasts till cold weather sets in. For a later green feed resort must be had to roots.

**Prof. Lloyd on the Value of Ensilage for Cows.**

"The only conclusion which we can draw from the experience of feeding milch cows with succulent feed and silage," said Prof. Lloyd in his paper, at the British dairy conference, "is, that the water that exists naturally in a vegetable tissue has a special effect upon the animal, and cannot be adequately replaced by water drunk in the usual way. In my opinion it seems that in vegetable matter there is an intimate union between this water and the chemical constituents of the vegetable. What this union or chemical combination is cannot as yet be said. In mineral substances we know that water can exist in intimate chemical union entirely different from water, when is merely mixed with that substance, and we may argue by analogy that there may be a similar two-fold condition of water in vegetable substances. Whether this be so or not the fact remains that a vegetable as a whole acts very differently as food to that vegetable first dried and subsequently mixed with an amount of water equal to that which has been taken away. After a careful consideration of the feeding experiments hitherto conducted, it seems to me that the succulent foods which have contained the greatest proportion of water have contained the most valuable for dairy cattle."

It is equally probable that the visit may show a comparison favorable to the home farm, and there is a sense of satisfaction over the result of labor faithfully performed, and intelligence carefully directed, that can never be felt if no comparison is made between one's own success and the successes of his neighbors, having for an object the improvement of his own. It is time well spent to take a few hours occasionally and go over to a neighbor's and compare notes. If his corn is bright, healthy, green in color and full, perfect ears awaiting to be plucked, while the corn in the home field is yellow, sickly, and its ears but half developed, it will be natural to inquire into the cause of this difference, to ascertain the seed used, manner of planting and the kind of cultivation carried on. This illustrates the gain derived from a comparison of crops. Usually the difference will be slight, but there will be some difference, and it should be accounted for.

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**Horticultural.****HORTICULTURE IN ALLEGAN COUNTY.**

The last meeting of the Allegan Horticultural Society was held at Hamilton last month, and from the report of the *Allegan Gazette* we make the following extracts:

After the call to order by the President, Mr. A. J. Warner said:

Fruitgrowing pays in combination with general farming. Fruit brings money easier and the pleasure of its culture is much greater. I have 300 or 400 vines bearing grapes this year. Will they be profitable? Well, I find well-grown fruit always salable and yielding profit in greater or less degree. As to varieties, grow what the public demands. You can not form and control the public taste. Gluts sometimes occur, and we must expect them and bear the consequences; but on the whole there is money in fruitgrowing. He recommended the Niagara for fruitfulness, compactness, and prof.

Prest. Walter Phillips, of the West Michigan Fruitgrowers' Association: Over-production exists only as to poor fruit. The market is always good for the best fruit of every kind. Allegan county, by soil, climate, and location, is peerless in the whole north and west as a fruit region. There is money in the larger fruits in all parts of the country, but there is money in small fruits also, especially grapes. I have in my vineyard forty-one varieties of American grapes, but would recommend only three or four of them for general cultivation. Six points are to be considered—hardiness, earliness, abundant bearing, popularity—showiness, keeping, and vigor of vine—especially to resist insects, mildew, cold, etc. I would choose Warden and Moore's Early for black—the latter is a shy bearer but always sells high, and Warden is a long keeper; for red, Brighton, and for white Niagara only. The Niagara bears abundantly (five or six tons per acre) have been yielded successively, on heavy soil, and it does proportionately well on lighter soil. It bears early—the third year. I have seen in the vineyard of H. H. Hayes, in Ottawa county, fourteen tons hanging on the vines of 24 acres, and not an imperfect bunch in the whole—that is, no loose bunches. The Niagara is at the head of the list for profit. I prefer the Kniffel system of cultivation. It is best to set the vines in October. Draw the earth well up around them and mulch, pulling off the latter in spring. After growth of three inches or so has been made, pull off all shoots but one and train it to a stake; when this is four or five feet high, nip off its tip, also remove all laterals; cut back for next year's growth, to three or four buds and repeat the process for the third year, keeping off all laterals but one to run on lower wire. The vines should be nine feet apart each way and the trellis have two wires, the first 2½ feet from the ground, the second the same distance further up. Cut back the laterals to five buds—that is enough for the first crop. In the fourth and succeeding years seven or eight buds may be left. Don't let the vines run to wood—it saps the vitality of the roots.

Mr. Phillips explained that after the above process had made so much wood that the laterals met or passed one another on the trellis, the grower should begin back again with some of the new branches that start each year.

A. J. Warner: I cut back to four or five buds and get forty pounds per vine.

H. A. Sears: I have heard from Lawton, complaints that the Niagara is tender and must be laid down in winter.

Mr. Phillips: I can not say that is untrue at Lawton, but it is certainly untrue here and in Ottawa county.

M. T. Smith: I wish to make a plea for the Concord. It will yield as many pounds per acre (I had eight tons last year) as any other; yet the Niagara seems to be the more profitable and in demand. Take care of fruits, grapes especially, and they will take care of you. Care should be taken in setting. Trim the roots back to live wood—say to a foot in length. My method is to train a cane to a stout stake, cutting off at the height of about five feet. By continuous cutting back the vines will stand like trees, as mine do now that were planted in 1870. New wood is thrown out each year for fruit, and this I cut back to three or four buds each year, occasionally going back to some auxiliary bud when the branches become too long. Pinch back all bearing vines to one leaf beyond the fruit, doing this just as the fruit is setting. The remaining leaves grow very large and become sufficient for development of the fruit. Delaware grapes do not pay. I grow them only for myself, and let them run. They do not bear pruning.

G. H. LaFleur: The Niagara is reasonably hardy. Where it does not seem so, some other cause than the natural vitality of the vine will be found to make the trouble. There is no question of its hardness in this section, under proper treatment. Wood ashes are the best manure for grapes.

Cas. Manwaring sketched the beginning of fruit growing around Allegan and told how he went to Kansas to find a better fruit region, but found they could raise only Early Redmon cherries and strawberries. He too late discovered Michigan to be vastly preferable. Early tests were made here with Delaware and Concord. They proved good then, but Niagara must displace them for profit. Moore's Early he would plant only for private use. Scarcely too much ashes can be applied to grapes, but barnyard manure tends to produce too much wood. Five to ten shovels of ashes may be given each vine each year.

W. Phillips: Ashes are not equalled by any other manure. They make sound wood and perfect fruit.

M. T. Smith: I had thought there was such a thing as over-production; but upon going to market and seeing the quality of what was grown, I fully understood the truth of the saying, "Good fruit always sells well."

There is more money in grapes at 2½ cents per pound than in wheat at \$2 per bushel.

People are learning to eat more grapes than formerly, so there is a larger demand each year.

Discussion of pears was taken up, and W. B. Andrus, who had twenty varieties on exhibition, was called for and talked

familiarly of their merits. Clapp's Favorite is just right to pick now. Put the fruit on the floor, cover with blankets, and in a few days it will color and ripen better than if on the tree. Anjou is one of the best—keeps till February. Bartlett is well enough for a late pear, but there is more money in Clapp's Favorite. The best three for profit are Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, and Boerner clay loam.

Mr. Phillips: On sand I would include Flemish Beauty.

M. Andrus: It will crack in dry weather.

M. LaFleur: These are all good sorts, but Flemish Beauty is not a good keeper. The conviction is growing that the later we can have good fruit the more money we can make from it. Anjou and Lawrence are, for this reason desirable sorts.

M. Andrus: I mean summer pears. For later I would include Anjou.

M. LaFleur: Boise is a shy bearer and does not sell for enough more to make up the difference. In their order, I consider these the best grapes for general planting: Bloodgood, Clapp's, Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Anjou, Nells, and Lawrence.

Mr. Phillips: What about Sheldon?

M. LaFleur: An excellent pear. On sand the Sheldon, Clapp's Favorite, Anjou, and Flemish Beauty are good.

M. Andrus: Vicar of Wakefield on gravelly loam, makes an excellent winter pear.

Answering to a call, G. H. Siple of Hamilton said his brother and himself had 3,000 bearing peach trees, and this season a full crop. Some hardy sorts, such as Amsden, Waterloo, and Calili, bear every year, but for most kinds he thought the region unfavorable.

M. LaFleur: If peaches do not succeed here with such cultivation as Messrs. Siple give, it is evident that they cannot now be raised. But the blackberry (Snyder especially) will do well, as will other small fruits, including currants and gooseberries. Probably, too, the Russian Apricot will succeed (I shall set 400 next spring), as it is hardy in the extreme temperatures of the west. Grapes will be profitable, certainly, for they have already been tested by Mr. Taylor. Several good sorts have been mentioned, the Niagara especially. A Milwaukee commission man said he could have sold tons of them last fall at a shilling per pound had they been obtainable. They can be kept three months and then placed on the market. Apples, also, will pay, and must not be neglected. I would rather have ten acres of Baldwin apples than ten acres of peaches, for profit year by year, and they will last longer. The Baldwin will do well on light soil. Do not plant too many sorts. I would not set more than six sorts of apple if I were required to cover the whole country, and then only three for the most part. My preferred sorts are Baldwin, Stark (none better than this), Spy, Jonathan. I would set as stocks upon which to graft the latter, Talman Sweet, Astrachan, Spy, Duchess, and Ben Davis.

M. Andrus: Astrachan is the best stock I ever grafted into.

M. LaFleur: I do not dispute you. At the east meet \$1,000 per acre for land upon which to grow grapes, because it is near good markets. Here we are close to the best of markets, and all this cheap land will produce some sort of fruit at a profit.

**How to Lay Out the Farm Garden.**

A correspondent of the *Practical Farmer* says: "Make your garden long and narrow. Build your fences along the sides of your garden and set them solid. Make the fence at the ends movable and support it with the common A brace instead of posts. The panels should be light and strong. Lath crossed like lattice work and nailed to two pine boards four inches wide and twelve feet long will make it. When the garden is to be manured, plowed or cultivated move the end panels out of the way and drive straight through. Plow deep, harrow fine and smooth with a broad plank. Do the job thoroughly and you will have a seed-bed good enough for anything, and the soil will be easy to cultivate the whole season. Set a row of currants and gooseberries close along the inside of the south fence (we are presuming the garden lies the longest way east and west), and a row of black raspberries along the north fence. Four feet from the raspberries set a row of asparagus; four feet from this two rows of strawberries, three feet apart; then plant your radishes, lettuce, peas, beans, beets, etc.,—everything except corn and peaches—in rows far enough apart to admit your steadiest horse and narrowest cultivator. But little hoeing will be required, and in one season you will be convinced that you can garden as easily as farm. The fruit and vegetables will lessen the cost of living fully a third. Your doctor bills will decrease, your health increase, and as the years pass you will wonder how you ever got along without a good garden."

**The Plum.**

The cultivation of the plum in some sections of the country when confined to the foreign varieties, is getting to be quite as precarious as that of the gooseberry, and hereabouts, at least, it is more uncertain than that of the peach. If the trees grow

they produce a crop of black knots. If they bloom freely and set a full crop of fruit too often rot before it ripens. We only manage to save the fruit by canning it as soon as it approaches maturity. And yet the time was when the older of the improved varieties, such as Washington, Jefferson and Yellow Egg, yielded good crops, while Dunsmons and Blue Gages came up in our yards spontaneously and bore abundantly. If this plum rot is due to fungus similar to the grape rot we might discover to employ the same or similar means to stamp it out. Here is a good subject for our mycologists to study.

"You can see the immense power of the bamboo," said Mr. Smith, "if you come this way."

In the center of the house four large slabs of stone, bound together by iron, formed the pot. A couple of young shoots springing from between the earth and the stone had broken the iron binders and displaced the stone, which weighed over 100 pounds, several inches.

"This plant is the greatest grower I know of," he continued. "Had I left those shoots alone in six weeks they would have been through the roof."

"Do you propagate orchids to any great extent?"

"We have three houses of them. Nearly 500 varieties. Come, I'll show them to you."

"This is the flower Queen Victoria's

daughter, Beatrice, were in preference to the crown jewels when she married Prince Louis of Battenburg. It is called the *Acridites odorata*," said Mr. Smith, pointing to a cluster of beautiful flowers, "and this is the famous El Dorado, with its golden center. Here is the most expensive orchid I know of. It is called the *Anectochilus*, and is worth about \$100 a leaf. The Shoe of Venus is the name of this one, and these, pointing to a number of plants bearing tiny flowers, "are species of the butterfly family. Here's a plant that in its present condition required twenty years' careful study to bring up. This flower is the famous *Vanda sanderiana*. Morgan's sale had one catalogued and it brought \$3,000. In a trip from New Rochelle to New York it was caught in a blizzard and perished the same day Roscoe Conkling died."

"I want to call your attention to the unlicensed bar rooms," said Mr. Smith.

Mr. Phillips: On sand I would include Flemish Beauty.

M. Andrus: It will crack in dry weather.

M. LaFleur: These are all good sorts, but Flemish Beauty is not a good keeper.

Mr. Phillips: An excellent pear. On sand the Sheldon, Clapp's Favorite, and Boerner clay loam.

M. Andrus: Vicar of Wakefield on gravelly loam, makes an excellent winter pear.

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DETROIT, SATURDAY, SEPT. 8, 1888.

This paper is entered at the Detroit Post-office as second class matter.

## STOCK SALES IN MICHIGAN.

The following dates have been selected by Michigan breeders for sales of improved stock:

SEPT. 12 &amp; 14.—Shorthorn, Holstein-Friesian and Jersey cattle and Merino and Shropshire sheep.

Sept. 15.—Shorthorn cattle, at Wixom, Oakland Co., by Messrs. W. C. Wixom and W. T. Johnson, A. Mann, Auctioneers.

OCT. 18.—Shorthorn cattle, at Albion, Calumet Co., by Messrs. Peckham &amp; Son, J. A. Mann, Auctioneers.

Parties who contemplate sales in this State during the fall months should claim dates at once, and notify us, so that no conflict in dates will occur.

## WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 568,016 bu., against 566,731 bu. the previous week, and 290,510 bu. for corresponding week in 1887. Shipments for the week were 407,779 bu. against 242,296 bu. the previous week, and 196,074 bu. for the corresponding week in 1887. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 970,932 bu., against 953,626 bu. last week, and 756,730 bu. at the corresponding date in 1887. The visible supply of this grain on Sept. 1st was 29,369,673 bu. against 27,170,952 the previous week, and 30,657,127 for the corresponding week in 1887. This shows an increase from the amount reported the previous week of 2,698,721 bushels. As compared with a year ago the visible supply shows a decrease of 1,417,454 bu.

The past week has been an active one in the wheat trade, and at times the situation was exciting. Values have ruled strong, although the high range reached on Tuesday has not been maintained, but the setback is likely to be only temporary, as the position of wheat is becoming stronger every day. Manipulation by large dealers and their followers may temporarily depress or unduly advance values, but the prospects all point to very strong markets until higher prices rule than at present. With the new crop coming forward quite rapidly on account of the higher prices paid, and the fact that many farmers are compelled to sell to meet bills, it shows how strong the situation is when prices are so well maintained. Wheat is probably cheaper to-day than it will be during the crop year, and if estimates and official reports are worth anything it should be bringing a dollar to-day in the interior markets of this State. Yesterday spot held its own, and in the case of No. 3 red, showed an advance. Futures were higher for October and December, unchanged for November, and lower for September. Chicago was slightly lower for spot and near futures, but higher for late futures. New York was also slightly lower, while Liverpool was firm with good demand.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of spot wheat in this market from August 10th to Sept. 7th inclusive.

	No. 1 White.	No. 2 Red.	No. 3 Red.
Aug. 10.....	\$84	\$84	\$81 1/2
11.....	87 1/2	87 1/2	81
12.....	87 1/2	87 1/2	81
13.....	86 1/2	87 1/2	80
14.....	87 1/2	87 1/2	80
15.....	87 1/2	87 1/2	80
16.....	87 1/2	87 1/2	80 1/2
17.....	88 1/2	88 1/2	80 1/2
18.....	88 1/2	90	82 1/2
19.....	89 1/2	90	82 1/2
20.....	89 1/2	90	82 1/2
21.....	89 1/2	90	82 1/2
22.....	90	92 1/2	83
23.....	92 1/2	93	83
24.....	92 1/2	93	83
25.....	94	96	83 1/2
26.....	93	96	83 1/2
27.....	94 1/2	96	83 1/2
28.....	94 1/2	96	83 1/2
29.....	94 1/2	96	83 1/2
30.....	94 1/2	96	83 1/2
31.....	94 1/2	96	83 1/2
Sept. 1.....	93 1/2	96	83 1/2
2.....	94	96	83 1/2
3.....	96	98 1/2	87
4.....	96	98 1/2	87
5.....	95 1/2	98 1/2	86 1/2
6.....	95 1/2	98 1/2	86 1/2
7.....	95 1/2	98 1/2	86 1/2

For No. 2 red the closing prices on the various deals each day of the past week were as follows:

	Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.
Saturday.....	94 1/2 96 1/2 97 1/2 97 1/2
Monday.....	97 1/2 99 1/2 100 1/2 100 1/2
Tuesday.....	98 1/2 99 1/2 100 1/2 100 1/2
Wednesday.....	98 1/2 99 1/2 100 1/2 100 1/2
Thursday.....	97 1/2 99 1/2 100 1/2 100 1/2
Friday.....	95 1/2 97 1/2 100 1/2 100 1/2

For No. 1 white the closing prices on the various deals each day of the past week were as follows:

	Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.
Saturday.....	85 1/2 86 1/2 87 1/2 87 1/2
Monday.....	87 1/2 88 1/2 89 1/2 89 1/2
Tuesday.....	88 1/2 89 1/2 90 1/2 90 1/2
Wednesday.....	89 1/2 90 1/2 91 1/2 91 1/2
Thursday.....	89 1/2 90 1/2 91 1/2 91 1/2
Friday.....	89 1/2 90 1/2 91 1/2 91 1/2

The August crop report for the Province of Ontario states that fall wheat, which comprises more than two-thirds of the entire crop, will be below the average, and the grain shrunken and defective owing to unfavorable weather and a drought during April, May and early June, following a severe winter and a very dry autumn.

On the area sown, 60,696 acres were plowed up, and the harvest was ten days late. Rust is also complained of. Spring wheat, on a considerably decreased area, yielded better than for several years, and is of good quality.

A dispatch from Aberdeen, Dakota, says that little damage was done in that section by hot winds and frosts which played havoc with the farmers in the northern and southern portion of the territory. Reports from Dickey, McPhee, Edmunds, and Brown Counties are to the effect that wheat is yielding from fifteen to twenty-two bushels to the acre, and of excellent quality.

It is reported from Minneapolis that foreign orders for flour are much heavier than for a long time.

It seems that the principal crop failures in the northwest have been on the big farms. It is stated that in one section 10,000 acres of wheat was plowed up because it would not pay for harvesting.

The French are buying heavily. The wheat now offered for that country is said to be nearly five times as much as at this date last year.

Russia has the largest crop of wheat in her history this year. It is estimated at 500,000,000 bu. She is the only country in Europe with a good crop.

Italy's crop is 20 per cent below an average.

Nearly half the entire receipts at Liverpool for the three first days of the past week were American.

The crop of Hungary is estimated at 140,017,500 bu. against 150,244,290 bushels last year.

The following table shows the quantity of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in the United States, Canada, and on passage to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe:

Bushels:	Visible supply.....	50,531,305	On passage for United Kingdom.....	15,316,000	Total bushels Aug. 18, 1888.....	44,551,305
Total previous week.....	50,531,305	15,316,000	50,531,305	15,316,000	50,531,305	15,316,000
Total two weeks ago.....	50,531,305	15,316,000	50,531,305	15,316,000	50,531,305	15,316,000
Total Aug. 23, 1888.....	50,531,305	15,316,000	50,531,305	15,316,000	50,531,305	15,316,000

The estimated receipts of foreign and home-grown wheat in the English markets during the week ending Aug. 25 were 272,930 bu. less than the estimated consumption; and for the eight weeks ending Aug. 11 the receipts are estimated to have been 440,936 bu. less than the consumption. The receipts show an increase at the quotations: Fancy Elgin creamy, 22 1/2%; Extra dairy, 18%; good clover, 16 1/2%; ordinary, 15 1/2%; fancy, 15 1/2%; creamy, 14 1/2%; Some sales of extra dairy have been made at a slight advance over quotations. The outlook for butter is improving, both in the eastern and western markets. The flow of milk has fallen off, and receipts of butter have declined in consequence. At Chicago the market is quiet and without features of interest. The demand was principally for choice to fine goods which were fully steady, while medium grades were plentiful and rather slow at the quotations: Fancy Elgin creamy, 22 1/2%; Extra dairy, 18%; good clover, 16 1/2%; ordinary, 15 1/2%; fancy, 15 1/2%; creamy, 14 1/2%; Some sales of extra dairy have been made at a slight advance over quotations. The outlook for butter is improving, both in the eastern and western markets. The flow of milk has fallen off, and receipts of butter have declined in consequence. At Chicago the market is quiet and without features of interest. The demand was principally for choice to fine goods which were fully steady, while medium grades were plentiful and rather slow at the quotations: Fancy Elgin creamy, 22 1/2%; Extra dairy, 18%; good clover, 16 1/2%; ordinary, 15 1/2%; fancy, 15 1/2%; creamy, 14 1/2%; Some sales of extra dairy have been made at a slight advance over quotations. The outlook for butter is improving, both in the eastern and western markets. 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## Poetry.

## WHAT DO WE OWN?

Hast ever loved, though but in vain,  
Love is thy joy or thy pain?  
Hold thou the sweet remembrance fast,  
Till it forsakes thee not at last.  
Give it within the utmost heart,  
A choicest treasure's place apart,  
As one who tends a loved one's grave,  
Where flowers bloom and grasses wave.  
And each sweet greeting that is past,  
And every kiss that thine refreshes;  
And o'er the tear-drop's smart,  
Hold thou all fast within the heart.  
So that, when after many years,  
The frost of age congeals thy tears,  
Then, on the joy of ya, ished days,  
Mayst feast again thy weary eyes.  
And as from long-stored, fragrant wine,  
The cask still holds a per sue mine,  
Sweet memories of past joy and pain  
Shall make thy old heart young again.  
The rose will fade in one brief' night  
And soon is passed earth's splendor or bright.  
What thou hast loved, alone is thine,  
And proves thy stay is life's decline.

## SEPTEMBER.

Once more the liberal year laughs out,  
O'er richer stores than gems or gold;  
Once more with harvest-song and shout  
Is nature's bloodless triumph told.  
Our common mother rests and sings,  
Like Ruth, among her gathered sheaves:  
Her lap is full of goodly things.  
Her brow is bright with autumn leaves.  
O favors every year made new!  
O gifts with rain and sunshine sent:  
The bounty overruns our due.  
The fullness shames our discontent.  
We shut our eyes, tis flowers bloom on;  
We murmur, but the corn ears fill;  
We choose the shadow; but the sun  
That casts it, shines behind us still.

—Whittier.

## Miscellaneons.

## THE ONE WOMAN.

BY MINNIE WILLIS BAINES.

The back drawing-room of a city house, furnished as most of them are, with two or three great easy chairs, a piano, cabinet and inlaid table. A beautiful tiled hearth and fire-place, and, on the mantle piece above them, a cloisonné plaque, some pieces of hammered brass, and two Venetian images, in brilliant colors. The floor was strewn with rugs, and before the blaze of the bright coal fire lay a large white bear skin. The walls had the usual complement of paintings and engravings, and some amateur productions in various shapes and shades of plush and velvet blossomed with carnations and wild roses. There were books and magazines on a little stand in one corner, and heavy portières, with their dull reds and blues, veiled the arched doorways of the room and shut in its occupants to the privilege of an uninterrupted tête-à-tête.

These occupants were a man and a woman. Not long ago, when etiquette permitted, they might have been mentioned as a gentleman and lady, or lady and gentleman, as it was evident they belonged to the classes so designated in former times. There was "an air of the great world" about them both; an indefinite subtle something which is not altogether the result of familiarity with "society," but which, when "native and to the manor born," improves with one's social opportunities and experiences.

The woman was, evidently, at home. She sat easily, and as if she belonged there, in the arms of a large maroon chair, and put out her foot to the fender, turning it contentedly before the fire as one does only when against a familiar background.

She wore a dark blue dress with a velvet collar out of which arose an almost invisible rim of white linen.

The lines of her drapery were long and full and plain, and her bodice was a triumph of art, attested by the fact that while it followed every line and curve of her supple, graceful figure, it did not limit or prevent her freedom of motion. One hand hung over the side of her chair—a long, smooth hand with creamy flesh and oval nails, whose thin, pink laminae was rooted in the third finger which was a plain worn circle of gold, lay on her lap.

The man sat by the table. He had passed the "true" in the hall, abstractedly, and was still holding his hat in one hand. A nervous looking hand—dark and thin. He had the cast of countenance we call "aristocratic." Why, it would be hard to tell. The old world aristocracies, leading off with royal precedents, produce scions of a different ilk. His face was close-shaven, with the exception of a dark mustache which drooped over his mouth. This gave him a melancholy expression, or, in other words, "romantic."

"You weren't out to the French opera, last night, Laura," said he.

"No," turning her foot a trifle, and then withdrawing it from sight.

"You missed something, then. They are fine singers. But I don't see how they make up so well for the stage. I declare I never saw such a rough looking set in my life, on the streets."

"Indeed?" asked Mrs. Thornhill, in a tone which gave evidence of a decided lack of interest in the French opera.

Mr. Eugene Hilliard recognized the fact and changed the subject.

"What are you reading now, Laura?"

"Oh, nothing special—a little of everything."

Then she went up to the window where a gilt bird-cage was hanging, and picked up and put between the wires a piece of cuttle-bone that had fallen to the floor.

"I wish you would talk, Laura—you don't seem like yourself."

"Don't I?" She turned on him, smiling. "What shall I talk about? The cold May and June that has been prophesied? Give me a cue, won't you, and I will tell it up. I fear I am getting dull, of late, in the noble art of conversation. Help me to retrieve my lost vantage ground. Let us make this room sparkle and scintillate with witty bon mots like the Parisian *sâbons* of yester old time."

He shrugged his shoulders.

"Don't be facetious. You appear best as

nature made you. It is thus that you charm me most. Why do you make it so difficult for me to tell what I came to say to you?"

This question was asked impulsively—in a quick, passionate manner, at variance with the remainder of his speech.

Mrs. Thornhill realized that a crisis in her friendship with Mr. Hilliard had arrived. She walked back to her chair and sat down, facing him.

"You are laughing at me," he said; "but, Laura," and his voice grew persuasive, "let me bring her up to see you to-morrow evening. Won't you?"

"Upon what grounds, Gene? Is he to be presented to me, or rather am I to be presented to him as a female mentor?"

"Nonsense, Laura; why continue to harp on my present inability to express the commonest idea? I know you get the gist of my thought, though I quarry it but crudely. And I depend upon you so much, and shall need you in the future perhaps more than now."

Mr. Hilliard had risen, and stood before her, bat in hand.

"You are very kind," she said.

"And I may bring Dorothea up?"

"If you like to do so."

He raised her hand and kissed it in a profoundly respectful manner, and then, knowing the ways of the house, and being no stickler for conventionalities, he went his way, and the portiere behind him.

The smile on Laura's lips hardened a little, and then died out.

She sat down in her dark red chair, and was very still for a time. Then, as if thinking aloud, she said: "It seems I have been considerate of a fool."

CHAPTER II.

"And who is Mrs. Thornhill?" asked Dorothy Whitlock, in answer to her betrothed husband's invitation to "call up" with him, and spend an hour or two in her society.

"Why surely you remember having met her at Mrs. Constable's reception. I saw Mrs. Bigelow introduce you. The lady in amethyst, with a bonnet like her suit, and a few stray curly locks of red-brown hair about her face. I'm sure I don't see how anybody who ever saw Laura could forget her."

"Laura!" repeated Miss Whitlock, straightening her slim, pretty back somewhat suddenly.

"Yes—Mrs. Thornhill. We're old friends, you know. Her husband and I were great chums."

"Dead, three years ago."

"Then 'Laura' is a widow, I presume."

"Yes, a widow. You surely recall her."

"I was introduced to so many—all strange. Yes, I will go with you, if you like it."

In a few moments she presented herself as ready. She was simply dressed, as to materials (coming from a family of straitened means); but the cut of her coat was the very latest, her hat just became her, and before drawing on her Suede gloves she had settled on her bosom the generous cluster of long-stemmed pink roses which her lover had brought with him.

"She's a new acquaintance. It was love at first sight."

"How delightful. And who is she? A Roosevelt, a Quackenbush, Stuyvesant, or Van Rensselaer? What is her name and lineage long?" For I know that her blood must be very blue, or she could not hope to wed the fastidious descendant of the—"

"Hush, Laura! Don't laugh at me. I expect I have talked about blood and birth like a conceited popinjay. But I had it drilled into me, you know, with my A B C's. Do you think there is anything in it, entre nous?"

"The alphabet? Yes, millions in it?"

"Somewhere we can't seem to get on common ground to-day. You're perverse as—as—"

"A woman? Well, forgive me! Who is she, Gene? I do not need to ask what is she? The fact that a man of your tastes and culture has chosen her argues well for her graces of mind and of person."

He sat for a moment, weighing her words before replying, in a sort of deprecating manner:

"She is young yet, you know."

"We outgrow youth," replied she, a little sadly, stretching her foot once more toward the fire, and turning from him as she spoke.

"She's eighteen," said he.

Laura Thornhill was twenty-eight.

"She is one of the two young women spending some time with Mrs. Bigelow. The blonde. I—she—"

Mrs. Thornhill had turned toward him, and was listening so intently that she disturbed him. A faint dull red came into his cheek, and he laughed uneasily.

"You see I don't understand this sort of confidential talk. I never had occasion for it before. I always imagined I should live—"

"In bachelor meditation, fancy free? Yes, I understand."

"And I've said that to myself and you often, you know, that it seems very odd to be telling you a story, now. You know I was Damon to Thornhill's Pythias before we took you into the partnership, and then after he went it has always been you. And I never should have thought—You will confess it is strange."

He leaned over and took up the hand hanging by the chair.

She waited a moment, then withdrew it indefinitely.

And then Eugene Hilliard unfortunately suggested that when he and Dorothea knew each other better, as they soon would (with a look at the ring on her finger), she would endorse his opinion more fully.

Dorothea Whitlock made feint of acquiescence, but she bit her lip to keep back the reputation of such an idea.

"On! she is original, too, in a way. She is wonderfully pretty, I think. But I haven't told you her name. It is Whitlock. Mrs. Bigelow calls her Dolly, but she has the new fad for a stately phenomena, and writes herself Dorothea."

"Is she a Middlemarch sort of Dorothy?"

"Well, no! That is, I don't know. You see I is all so new. We must find out—well, all that sort of thing about Dorothea, and—guide her, you know."

Laura smiled in a non-committal way.

"I fancy she may not care for all the things I have been used to liking; and, as I said, she is young, you know, and can be trained to assimilate. I think you and I could educate her up, eh?"

"Most young women of eighteen are already educated up to taste of their own; and you may not find her plastic clay. On the other hand, she may be disposed to do a little 'guiding' on her own account. A woman of spirit might object to being married for the express purpose of being assimilated. She might argue that if she didn't suit as she was, why did the man choose her. It will be 'nice' for you if Dorothea is a Middlemarch Dorothy, and

marries you, as she did Casaubon, for your beautiful soul."

The red grew hotter in the man's thin cheek, and he pulled his moustache with a sort of sullen petulance.

"You are laughing at me," he said; "but, Laura," and his voice grew persuasive, "let me bring her up to see you to-morrow evening. Won't you?"

"Upon what grounds, Gene? Is he to be presented to me, or rather am I to be presented to him as a female mentor?"

"Nonsense, Laura; why continue to harp on my present inability to express the commonest idea? I know you get the gist of my thought, though I quarry it but crudely. And I depend upon you so much, and shall need you in the future perhaps more than now."

Mr. Hilliard had risen, and stood before her, bat in hand.

"You are very kind," she said.

"And I may bring Dorothea up?"

"If you like to do so."

He raised her hand and kissed it in a profoundly respectful manner, and then, knowing the ways of the house, and being no stickler for conventionalities, he went his way, and the portiere behind him.

"Something better than either or any of these," answered he, with a burst of enthusiasm.

"Better? How lovely! It is certainly the philosopher's stone! Where did you find it?"

"Dorothea, Laura; why continue to harp on my present inability to express the commonest idea? I know you get the gist of my thought, though I quarry it but crudely. And I depend upon you so much, and shall need you in the future perhaps more than now."

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He raised her hand and kissed it in a

## TOO MUCH CHEAT AN' COCKLE.

Sometimes, when I'm a-plowin',  
An' the plow is scurfin' fine,  
An' the lead-hoss keeps the fury  
"T'wn my teachin'" o' the line.

I kind o' git to makin'  
In a mornin' pace,  
And sort o' take an envoce  
O' some things out o' place.

I ain't down on education,  
But too many of our schools,  
Gude the present system,  
Is a manufacturer's fools.

But the fault isn't all the teacher's  
If the boys upon the street  
Hav' too much cheal' an' cockle  
A-growin' among the wheat.

I don't go back on meetin',  
For it's my firm belief  
The influence of the churches  
Is the band around the sheaf.

The holds the human fam'y  
In a closter brotherhood,  
Am smothered out our vices  
For the universal good.

But still I can't help sayin'  
From what I'll chance to meet,  
There's a right smart cheal' an' cockle  
A-growin' among the wheat.

— W. W. Pfrimmer.

## A Very Remarkable Boy.

"That is the owner of last year's (Ken-  
tucky) Derby winner."

"Who, the boy?"

"Nonsense! he can't be more than 12  
years old."

"It's a fact, though, and you came within  
the year of his age. He is 13.

The boy referred to was young Dan Mc-  
Carthy. It is now a prominent character  
in all race-courses. He is a tall, well-built  
boy for his age, has a bright, open face, and  
a pair of broad shoulders. He dresses very  
neatly, usually wearing a black cloth suit.  
The jacket is in the style of a cutaway.  
The knickerbockers fasten tightly at the  
knee. He wears black stockings and Ox-  
fords shoes. His vest is always orna-  
mented with a heavy gold watch chain, at  
the end of which is a horse-timer. He al-  
ways pinned on it a medal which he won at  
a country fair for exhibiting a pony. A  
Preston Derby hat stuck jauntly on the back  
of the head is the usual covering for that  
important part of his body. The boy is a  
deceitful youngster. He knows a good  
deal about horses for a boy of his years, and  
never backward in joining in any conver-  
sation about the merits of any thorough-  
bred, whether a race-horse of the past or  
present.

## Lessons in Natural History.

The hen has never achieved much dis-  
tinction as a songstress, but her reputation  
for doing whatever she undertakes, in a  
highly satisfactory manner, has become na-  
tional. She fills a long-felt want, and fills  
it chock full. Her chief characteristic is  
consistency, and when the natural instinct  
is strong within her the only way to prevent  
her "setting" is to clip her tail feathers about  
two inches above her bill and send her to  
the market as a spring chicken. Hens are  
said to have attained the age of thirty years,  
and no man who has frattered away ten  
years of his life in a board-ing house will  
dispute the record. The hen is also noted  
for her perversity. The man who takes the  
advice of agricultural papers, edited by  
nickel-plated city duds, who could not tell  
a sulky plow from a car-load of guano, and  
goes into the hen business to amass wealth,  
quickly realizes the truth of this, for when  
eggs are selling for six cents per dozen,  
every able-bodied hen on the ranch will  
get up before daylight and work all day as  
though she was the nation's hope, but  
when eggs are scarce at four bits a dozen,  
she goes on a strike and when her employer  
tries to compromise with her, she tells him  
that the union is allowing her two dollars a  
day and she doesn't propose to strike a sol-  
itary link until the treasury is drained as dry  
as a prohibition editorial.

The hen and the baby are the only two  
creatures that defy the lord of creation and  
obey his consort. A man will walk the floor  
all night with a howling baby and wear his  
throat out trying to talk baby talk to it, and  
the harder he works the more it howls; but  
the moment his wife snuggles it down be-  
side her and says "There! there!" it shuts  
right up and begins pawing around for  
something else to engage its attention.

When a dozen hens get into the garden and  
begin burrowing into the geranium bed, the  
lord of the manor ruffles out, and, after  
filling his hat with bricks, (sure enough  
ones), begins a wild assault. Then every-  
one raises her voice and makes a hundred  
unintelligible remarks and they scatter hither  
and thither, and fly in his face, and run under  
the house, and round and round the garden,  
until he gets hot in the collar, and chuck-  
sicks right and left and smashes windows  
glass, and perspires, and mixes his lan-  
guage with remarks that would not look  
well in print, and finally goes over to the  
neighbor's to borrow a gun, declaring that  
he will wipe the whole hen tribe off the face  
of the earth. As soon as he is out of sight,  
his wife comes into the garden, and shakes  
her skirts and says "Shoo there," and to  
the hen who didn't receive his share of the  
inheritance."

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## Veterinary Department

## Simple Ophthalmia.

LITTLE PRAIRIE RIVER, Aug. 31, 1888.  
Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR.—I have a valuable yearling heifer that seems to be going blind. Her eyes look milky and run some, though there is no appearance of their being inflamed. What is the trouble and what can I do for her?

BENJAMIN HATHAWAY.

Answer.—The trouble with your heifer is simple ophthalmia, which may arise from various causes, as lodgment of a hayseed, chaff, bruises, etc. Symptoms usually are: Eyes closed, any attempt to open them causing an increased flow of tears, etc.

Treatment: Examine the eyelids and if any foreign substance such as chaff, hayseed, or other foreign substance is found, it must be carefully removed, with a clean piece of linen or cotton cloth soothed by age and wear, which will prevent injury to the eye. The eye should be washed clean with pure water, and bathed with the following solution: Tincture of opium and belladonna, in each half an ounce; tincture of aconite two drachms; filtered rainwater, one pint. Mix all together and apply with a piece of clean, soft sponge two or three times a day. Give internally twelve ounces saltpothe magnesia, dissolved in half a pint of water, add one ounce Jamaica ginger root, pulverized. Shake well before using.

## Warts on Colt's Nose.

MARPLE RIVER, Aug. 27, 1888.  
Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I have a colt that has a warty nose. Begun coming some months ago and have kept spreading until his nose is one complete mass of warts. Have greased it several times with castor oil, but they do not disappear. Can you give an effectual remedy through your columns?

A. E. CHASE.

Answer.—These fungoid growths comprise several varieties, usually found upon the surface of the skin, or beneath it. The former are called the common or epidermic warts, the latter the subcutaneous. They are unfrequently appear upon the nose or lips of young colts, sometimes in great numbers, and are often rubbed off or disappear without any assignable cause. When small and connected by a neck they may be pulled off with the fingers, or strangulated and drop off in a few days by tying a piece of silk tightly around them. When large and having no neck they may be removed by painting them with a strong solution of the permanganate of potash and water, care being used to confine the application only to the surface of the wart; no after dressing is necessary.

## Cutaneous Eruption in a Mare.

DUPONT, Aug. 17, 1888.  
Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I have a valuable mare that is troubled with a severe disease which prevents her from being overhauled; she was troubled with it last summer, sweats very easily and rubs and bites herself quite bad when warmed up. At times small blisters, hardly discernible, rise up; seems to be worse on her legs than anywhere else. Can you suggest a remedy? A SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.—From the description as given in the accompanying letter it is evidently some cutaneous affection which we cannot satisfactorily classify, but are disposed to regard it as constitutional, due to a morbid condition of the blood. Give good clean oats, but no corn or corn meal to eat, and clean oat or wheat straw. Give the following: Scrotocat aloes, pulv., four ounces; Jamaica ginger root, pulv., two ounces; nitrate of potash, pulv., one ounce. Mix all together and divide into twelve powders. Give one powder at night in the feed, or mix with syrup to a paste and smear on the tongue every other day. Bathe the skin wherever itching is indicated, with equal parts of Evinco Liniment and water. Ask your druggist for it.

## Worms in a Yearling Colt.

BELLEVILLE, Aug. 28, 1888.  
Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I have a very dark iron-gray colt, almost a brown, one year old last spring. One night last March I went out to feed it; it did not eat. It would stand and stretch quite often, and every little while it would turn its head around to its side, above as often to the right as to the left. By the time I had seen to be in more pain and it would lie down and roll on itself. I gave it a tablespoonful of saltpothe three times a day, and I bled it in the mouth. It seemed to relieve it, but it was about three days before it got well. Since grass grew it has had two spells the same as the first. I have not given it anything since spring. The colt seems to be growing and keeps thin. His hair lays down, but it looks rough and unhealthy and coarse. His mother was a perfectly healthy and sound animal. Would you please inform me through the MICHIGAN FARMER what ails my colt and what to give him? D. W.

Answer.—The symptoms in your yearling colt, as described, indicate worms, of which there are many varieties peculiar to the equine animal, dangerous, and often troublesome to eradicate. The limbrici, found in the intestines, are the most common, and when in large numbers dangerous to the life of the animal. A very good remedy is the following: Oil of male fern, one and a half ounces; linseed meal, half an ounce; mix with syrup and divide into six balls; give one two nights in succession; the remaining four at intervals of from one to two weeks. Should these fail strichnina is the most certain remedy. As this remedy requires caution in its preparation, we give no prescriptions for it, but will mail it properly prepared for use, on receipt of \$1, with full directions for use.

## Commercial.

## DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, Sept. 8, 1888.  
FLOUR.—Market steady and unchanged except for Minnesota patents, which have advanced. Quotations are as follows:

Michigan roller process..... 4 00 24 70  
Michigan patents..... 5 00 24 20  
Minnesota roller process..... 4 45 24 00  
Rye..... 8 15 25 25  
Low grades..... 8 25 25 25

WHEAT.—The market yesterday closed rather weak, but with the feeling prevalent that it would only be temporary. As compared with a week ago spot shows an advance

of 13¢20 on all grades. The highest points were reached on Tuesday, and since then the market has ruled easier. Latest futures are the strongest, and the tendency is generally toward a higher range of prices. Closing quotations yesterday were as follows: No. 1 white, 95¢; No. 2 red, 97¢; No. 3 red, 97¢. In futures No. 2 red for September delivery sold at 96¢40c; October at 97¢40c; November at 99¢, and December at \$1 01¢40c. No. 3 red for September sold at 87¢50c, and for October at 87¢40c.

CORN.—Market higher and showing more strength. Quotations are 46¢50c for No. 2 mixed, and 48¢ for No. 2 yellow.

OATS.—Values slightly lower than a week ago, and market quiet. No. 2 white are quoted at 28¢40c, light mixed at 28¢40c. No. 3 white at 28¢50c, and No. 2 mixed at 28¢50c.

BARLEY.—No. 2 nominal at \$1 02¢10c. Receipts for the week were 8,826 bushels, and shipments nothing. Stocks in store 558 bushels.

FRED.—Bran quoted at \$1 213 50 50 ton, and middlings at \$1 302 16 50.

CLOVER SEED.—Prime for September delivery quoted at \$4 89 75 bu.; October and November at \$4 82 04 85.

RYE.—Quoted at 55¢50c per bushel. Market firm.

BUTTER.—Market firmer for choice dairy. Fancy lots dairy bring 18¢, choice 17¢, good table grades, 16¢18¢, and ordinary to 12¢14¢ 75¢. Cream steady at 19¢20¢ per lb.

CHEESE.—Quoted here at 96¢50c for full cream, 9¢12¢ for New York, and 8¢50c for Ohio. Skins quoted at 5¢75c. These are jobbing prices. Price for first handings are 3¢50c per lb.

BEGGS.—The market is steady at 15¢16¢ for fresh receipts. Demand better and supply only moderate.

FOREIGN FRUITS.—Lemons, Messianas, 9 box, \$3 25¢25 for 100 lb; for now; oranges, Messianas, \$1 27 50 per box; coconuts, 9 box, \$7 25 24; bananas, yellow, 9 box, \$1 00; 75 24; 50, figs, 14 2150 for layers, 15 2160 for fancy.

BERESWAX.—Steady at \$28300 per lb., as to quality. Supp. good.

HONEY.—Market dull; now quoted at 14¢20c for choice comb and 7¢80c for extracted.

DRIED APPLES.—Quoted at 7¢80c for evaporated, and 8¢50c for sun dried.

SALT.—Michigan, 80¢ per bushel in car lots; 80¢ in 100-lb. lots; dairy, \$1 80 20 10 per bbl.; Ashton quarter sacks, 72¢.

BALED HAY AND STRAW.—New clover, car lots of No. 1 timothy, buying at \$10 21¢11; store lots, small bales, selling at \$12 01¢13 per ton; clover, mixed, \$9 210 for car lots; straw, in car lots, \$9 50; and from store, \$7 01¢8 per bale.

HIDES.—Green city, 42¢10¢ per lb., country, 52¢50¢; cured, 55¢50¢ green calf, 4¢25¢; salted, do, 62¢60¢; sheepskins, 50¢50¢15 each as to wool; bull, stag and grizzly hide, 50¢ off.

BRANS.—New hand-picked medium are quoted at \$1 25 210 per bu., in carload lots; unpicked, \$1 21¢15 as to quality.

POTATOES.—Quoted at 30¢35¢ per bu., and in large supply.

APPLES.—Quoted at 1¢15 75¢ per bbl. for ordinary to fancy stock. Market dull.

PEARS.—Steady at \$4 503 50¢ per bbl., outside for fancy. The supply is only fair.

PLUMS.—There was a scarcity of fancy fruit yesterday and such was held firmly at \$3 25¢25 50 per bu. Fair to good varieties were plentiful and quoted at \$2 50¢ as to quality.

POTATOES.—Quoted at 30¢35¢ per bu., and in large supply.

VEGETABLES.—Dealers are selling at the following range of prices: Tomatoes, 40¢20¢ per bu.; cucumbers, 8¢ per doz.; cabbages, \$2 50¢ 100, 25¢ 100. WATERMELONS.—Quoted at \$10 215 50 per 100, Supply large.

NUTMEG MELONS.—Selling at a range of \$2 25 per bbl. Market fairly active.

ONIONS.—Market quiet and steady at \$2 50 per pair; woodcock, \$2 50¢23 per doz.; rabbits, 10¢15¢ each; squirrels, \$1 21¢25 per pair; hawks, 10¢20¢ each.

POULTRY.—Live quoted as follows: Roosters, 4¢ 10¢; chickens, 9¢20¢; turkeys, 9¢10¢; ducks, 8¢; spring chicks, 9¢10¢; pigeons, 7¢, 10¢. Market active and prices steady at quotations.

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